THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

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Gen. Hill storms the Enemy's Works near Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, MAY 20th.—The army under Gen. D. H. Hill attacked the enemy this morning in his breastworks, and drove them from their outer line of fortifications; capturing three guns. The enemy endeavored to retake the breastworks, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Our loss considerable, especially in Wises' Martin's and Clingman's brigades.

Col. Lamb, of the 17th N. C. Troops, was seriously wounded.

The loss on our side is estimated at five hundred killed and wounded.

The enemy hemmed within Bermuda Hundreds Neck.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 18th.

FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Spottsylvania C. H. May 13, 1864.

On yesterday was fought in front of this modest little village—henceforth to be famous through all coming time—one of the fiercest and most obstinate battles of modern times. It commenced at daylight, and raged and roared with tremendous fury until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy retired from the bloody conflict. Grant made the attack again, as he did at the Wilderness, and gained a considerable advantage by the suddenness and vigor of the assalt early in the day; but with this exception, he was repulsed with a loss that will carry mourning to thousands of Northern and European hearthstones, and dismay and confusion to the tyrants and demagogues whose hosts he leads. The Confederates failed at one point only—partly from accident, partly from mistake, and partly, I fear, from lack of spirit; but on all other parts of the field they were victorious, and as firm and resolute as ever. The enemy was beaten, but not routed or driven from the field.

It is not my purpose to go much into the details of the battle—first, because the letter, if captured between this place and Richmond, might give the foe desirable information in regard to the strength and position of our forces, and second, because it is almost impossible to prepare any account of a battle that will give satisfaction to subordinate officers, and if one makes the attempt and fails, as he certainly will, he is almost sure to have his motives impugned and become involved in a controversy in the newspapers.

The battle was fought on the north side of Spotsylvania Court House, on undulating ground, diversified by fields, pine thickets, and patches of woods. Our line is crescent shaped, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that it is nearly in the form of the horse shoe, and extends around the Court House or villiage on the North or Northwestern side, so as to cover all the approaches from those quarters. Slight entrenchments had been thrown up along our entire front, extending from near the Shady Grove (or Catarpeh road continued) on the West, around to and beyond the Fredericksburg road on the Northeast side of the village. At one point on the right is an eminence a few hundred yards in advance of the general direction of our line, and in order to prevent the enemy from getting possession of it for his artillery a sharp angle was prejected so as to include the hill within our entrenchments. The result shows that this was an unfortunate piece of engineering. Past the foot of the hill on the North side sweeps a ravine which presents a convex line to the hill, the two approaching each other like circles that touch but do not cut each other. The enemy availed himself of this ravine in his assault upon the angle, which was the weakest point in our lines, being considerably in advance of the general line and beyond the reach of support from the forces operating on the right and left.

Information was received night before last that Grant was retiring in the direction of Fredericksburg and Germanna ford; a report to this effect was noised abroad through the army, though subsequent events show that it was without the least foundation. Through a mistake, which I cannot trace to its source, but which grew out of this mischievous report, the artillery which had been posted on the hill in the angle alluded to above, was withdrawn during the night. This left Maj. Gen. Johnson, of Ewell's corps, whose division, heretofore considered one of the best in the army, occupied this part of the line, without any artillery support. He communicated this fact to his corps commander at midnight, with the additional intelligence that the enemy was massing a heavy force in his immediate front for the purpose, as he believed, of assaulting him next [yesterday] morning. These guns or others were sent back, and were just moving into the angle at four o'clock yesterday morning, when the force which Gen. Johnson reported to be massing in his front, made a vigorous assault upon his position and carried it.

The assaulting force had been assembled in the revine at the foot of the hill, was very strong, and advanced, one report says, in columns of regiments. It had rained the evening before, and considerable fog prevailed, under cover of which the attack was made. One or two guns were got into position and fired, but the horses attached to the other pieces were shot down before they could be unlimbered and most of the cannoneers captured. Jones' Virginia brigade, whose commander was killed at the Wilderness while trying to rally his men, was the first to break; the old Stonewall and other brigades belonging to this division becoming involved, soon followed its example, and the last seen of Gen. Johnson, the hero of Alleghany, he was standing almost alone, with a musket in his hand, contesting the ground single handed with the multitudinous foe. The brigades composing the division are the Stonewall brigade, Gen. James M. Walker, and Jones's brigade, both of this State, Stuart's brigade of Virginians and North Carolinians, and Stafford's brigade of Louisianians. Jones and Stafford fell at the Wilderness, Walker was wounded yesterday; Steuart, and Johnson, the commander of the division, were taken prisoners, and the Colonel commanding Jone's brigade is reported killed, with many other officers. The guns left on the field, but which neither party had been able to move on account of the fire of the other—some eighteen or twenty—are said to belong to Cutshaw's and Page's battalions. A thousand or twelve hundred prisoners were left at the same time.

This occurred at a very early hour in the morning. If Jone's brigade had not given away it is possible, though not probable, that Johnson would have been able to maintain his ground. He is one of the best officers in the army, and the sublime spectacle he presented when battling alone with the enemy, though deserted by his command, should excite our admiration, rather than provoke criticism. But it should not be imagined that the enemy gained the hill without opposition, sudden and vigorous as his assault was. He was received with volley after volley, and the ground was covered with his slain; but he had massed such a heavy force upon a single exposed point, some distance in advance of the general line, and incapable of being instantaneously supported, that it was found impossible to repulse him. It is but just to add, too, that the enemy's charge was as spirited as it was successful, and reflects no little credit upon his troops. He was aware of the weakness of the point from its comparative isolation, having effected a temporary lodgement in the angle two days before, as detailed in my letter of yesterday, and it would have been a wonder if he had not been successful with the preparation he had made.

The Confederates suffered severely as they retreated across the intervening space to our second line, or rather to the line which subtends the angle, and which may be considered the base of the triangle, covering the hill. Even this line is somewhat in advance of the direction of the general line. But the broken division did not stop here; they continued their retreat far to the rear. Fortunately the gallant Gordon, commanding Early's division, was in reserve and swept to the rescue in a manner that excited the admiration of every beholder, including Gen. Lee. The enemy swarmed over the hill and rushed against the lines to the right and left, but Rodes, and Gordon, and Wilcox, were there to meet them.

The battle was soon fully joined, and for nine hours it roared and hissed and dashed over the bloody angle and along the bristling entrenchments like angry sea beating and chafing against a rock bound coast. The artillery fire was the most sustained and contiuuous I have ever heard for so long a time, averaging thirty shot to the minute, or 1,800 to the hour for six hours. The rattle of musketry was not far less furious and incessant. At 10 o'clock, when the din and uproar were at the highest, an angry storm cloud swept over the field, and thus to the thunders of battle was added "the dread artillery of the skies." It was now manifest that Grant's real assault, as Gen. Lee had believed, would be launched against our right wing, and to that point the opposing forces gravitated from all parts of the field, just as when a cloud sircharged with electricity forms in the heavens, all the lesser clouds and racks drift to it, and are swallowed up in the swelling, angry mass.

Grant strove hard to hold us to other parts of the field, and prevent this concentration of force, and for that purpose he engaged Anderson on our left, and Early, who had been sent to the extreme right. He made three separate assaults against the former, but was repulsed each time with frightful loss by Field's division, formerly Hood's. Early, at the head of Hill's corps, hurled him back, as a mad bull would an incautious mastiff caught upon his horns, as often as he advanced upon him.

But it was against Ewell, who held the right of the original line, that Grant expended his greatest efforts and made his most desperate assaults.—Having gained a foothold in the angle or centre of Ewell's position, he brought up line after line and hurled it with tremendous violence, at one time against Rodes, at another against Gordon, and then against both. Wilcox was brought up and placed on Gordon's left, and Wolford and Humphreys, of Kershaw's division, and Jenkins's brigade, of Fields's, Anderson's corps, were sent to the assistance of Rodes. Additional batteries were sent in the same direction. Heth went to the right, and all of Anderson's old division but Wright followed him. And thus the whirling, remorseless maelstrom drew everything into angry vortex.—The enemy exhibited a courage and resolution worthy of a better cause; Grant seemed to have breathed into his troops somewhat of his own spirit and indomitable energy. But if the Federals fought well, the Confederates fought better. From early dawn until far in the afternoon, with steady hands and unblanched cheeks, they faced the leaden hail that was rained upon them without intermission. At some points the two armies fought on opposite sides of the entrenchments, the distance between them not being more than the length of their muskets. Again and again would Grant marshal his men for the onset, and right valiantly did they respond; but as often as they turned to the assault so often were they repulsed, as if they had rushed against a wall of iron. At no point of the line, and at no time during the long and terrible and exhausting conflict, did the heroic children of the South falter or waver for one moment. Each man knew that he was fighting the battle for the possession of Richmond—the battle, indeed, for the indepdnence of the Confederate States—and the thuoght of yielding to the foe never once entered his mind.

During one of the assaults, Gordon inflicted very heavy loss upon the enemy by moving around and striking the assaulting columns in flank. The enemy was thrown into great confusion, and retired rapidly to the rear, leaving many dead and wounded on the ground.

The most important movement against the enemy's fland, however, was executed by Mahone's and Lane's brigades on the extreme right, under the direction of Gen. Early. The expedition was intended to operate, hot against the flank of the assaulting column, but against the flank of the Federal army, and this affords relief to our centre and left wing, both of which were hard pressed.—The two brigades were placed under command of Mahone, who passed around to the Fredericksburg road, and was about to engage the enemy, when he met the latter coming out probably to take us in flank. An engagement ensued immediately, and resulted in the defeat of the enemy, who retired back to the main army, where considerable commotion was produced by the fresh danger with which it was threatened. A division operating against our left, supposed to belong to Burnside's corps, was withdrawn and double-quicked across the field to check Mahone. Just before it reached the scene of action, it came within full view of Pogue's and Pergram's guns and not more than twelve hundred yards distant. Twelve pieces were brought to bear upon it in less time than it requires to describe this brilliant episode in the battle. The enemy stood their ground for a moment, then staggered back, and finally broke in the wildest disorder. What with Mahone's fire in front and the artillery ploughing great gaps in their flank, their loss was terrible. A shell exploded just as it struck the ground right in their midst, and hurled one man into the air several feet above the heads of his flying comrades. This movement afforded instantaneous relief to our left, and from this time the assaults of the enemy grew more and more feeble, along the whole line, and finally they ceased altogether at 2 p. m.

Our men were anxious to follow up the enemy when he was repulsed, but Gen. Lee's plan was to act on the defensive, and not to strike until the right time came. The Federal army far exceeded his in numbers, they had entrenched themselves as his had done, and common sense, as well as military science, would teach the propriety of patiently awaiting rather than rashly making the attack. The result has shown the wisdom of the policy adopted. Grant has already well nigh exhausted himself, whilst Lee's army remains almost infact, ready to assume the offensive or to continue to act on the defensive as occasion may require.

Our loss in the rank and file is remarkably small, the men being well protected by the entrenchments. The casualties, however, lias been unusually heavy among the field officers, who were unprotected, and had to move frequently from one point to another, under the terrible infantry and artillery fire of the enemy, which swept every part of the field in rear of our entrenchments. The ground is torn and ploughed up by the direct and cross fire of the Federal guns as if it had been prepared by the farmer for the reception of spring seed. Three assistant surgeons were killed in the discharge of their duty on the field, and Chaplain Owen, of Texas, who carried the news to General Lee at Chancellorsville that Sedgwick was moving on his rear from Fredericksburg, was severely wounded early in the morning whilst on his way to the Richmond Howitzers to hold prayers. Including the battle of the Wilderness, we have lost the following general officers:

Killed: Brig. Gens. Stafford of Louisiana, Jones, of Virginia, Jenkins and Perrin of South Carolina, and Daniel of North Carolina.

Wounded: Lieut. Gen. Longstreet of Alabama, and Brig. Gens. Hays of Louisiana, Benning of Ga., McGowan of S. C, Ramseur and Johnson of N. C. and James M. Walker, (Stonewall Brigade,) H. H. Walker, and Pegram, of Va.

Captured: Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, of Ga, and Brig Gen. Geo. H. Stewart, of Md.

Gen. Lee made more than one narrow escape, his clothes being covered with mud thrown upon him by bursting shells. He will persist in staying near the point of greatest danger. The whole country, with one voice, should protest against such rash exposure of life in which we are all so deeply interested, and upon the preservation of which so much depends. Col Taylor, his Adjutant General, had his horse shot. General Ramseur's wound is slight. Many valuable field officers were killed and wounded, but their names will appear in the list of casualties in their several commands. I omitted to mention above that Major Hamilton, Commissary of Gregg's Texas brigade, and Capt. Barksdale, Quartermaster of the 18th Mississippi regiment, were killed at the Wilderness. They believed the hour of supreme trial had come, and that the final battle for our independence was about to be fought, and feeling that every man who could wield a musket should be in the field, they procured arms, though against positive orders, went into the fight, and fell with their feet to the foe, battling manfully for the right.

The two armies, led by the most renowned chieftains on the Western Continent, if not in the world, have now been wrestling with each other for the mastery for eight long days. Thank God! the smaller combatant thus far has been marvelously successful, and has suffered comparatively little loss except in officers; whilst the larger being the wrong doer, has been punished beyond all precedent in this war. His dead and many of his wounded still remain on the ground, being too near our entrenchments to be moved, and they tell thier own melancholy tale. If half that prisoners report of their losses in battle, and from desertion, straggling and demoralization be true, then the enemies casualties are indeed frightful. The loss in prisoners here has been about equal, say 1,500 on each side. This gives us the advantage by 3,000 including those taken at the battle of the Wilderness. Of the prisoners captured here, two or three hundred were taked by Mahone, and four colors and one guidon, when he moved on the flank of the enemy.

Last night we rectified our lines near the angle which has given so much trouble, retiring it somewhat and locating it where it should have been run originally. The enemy still retains possession of the angle, but has not been able to remove the guns left by Cutshaw and Page, nor have we, the sharpshooters on either side preventing it. We brought away from the Wilderness 12,000 captured rifles and muskets.

Both armies have rested from the strife to-day, The dead have to be buried, the wounded have to be cared for, shattered regiments and brigades have to be re-organized, and fresh plans to be devised. This requires time, and the men require rest. There can be no doubt that Grant's troops were well supplied with liquor before they entered the battle; many of the prisoners, including more than one Colonel, were in a state of intoxication when taken. It rained last night and again to-day.

MAY 14th.

There has been a good deal of shelling and picket firing to-day, and at one time a renewal of the strife seemed to be imminent. The New York *Herald* urges the recall of Grant and his army to the north side of the Rappahannock. Will he go? We hear that the movement upon Richmond from City Point and the Peninsula has failed to accomplish its purpose; that being true, what can Grant hope to gain by pressing further in this direction? It is said he started with 92,000 muskets; if he can muster 50,000 of these now, he is more fortunate than prisoners, both officers and men, represent him to be.

It has been raining at intervals all day.

SALLUST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BATTLE FIELD, NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H.,
May 16, 1864.

Since Thursday last there has been no general engagement. On Saturday night the enemy withdrew from the front on our left, and moved their troops over to the Telegraph road, seizing the *Massaponax*, and massing a considerable force on our front. During the day yesterday Gen. Anderson swung his forces around on our right, (the enemy's left,) and found the enemy clean gone." This required new dispositions on our part, which were accordingly made. In making this advance for the purpose of reconnoissance Gen. A's forces recaptured thirteen caissons and twenty-one gun carriages. These were the caissons, and the gun carriages which were taken from Johnson's division on Thursday last. The enemy, it is supposed, hauled the guns away in wagons, and left the caissons and carriages for want of horses to take them off.

To-day I rode over the battle-field in front of Fields' front and found a large number of dead Yankees scattered everywhere about over the field. As usual, their clothing had been stripped from them, and they lay with their swoolen forms stretched at full length upon that soil which they had come to desecrate and desolate, and with their faces upturned towards the Heaven whose religion they have mocked and whose God they have defied. Their punishment was swift and sure. Would to God that their misguided companions in arms may be profited by the sad scenes through which they are called to pass.

Yesterday Gen. Lee issued the following general orders to his troops, which in the absence of newspapers for a week past, was well received, for the news it contained no less than for the words of cheer spoken by their beloved commander-in-chief:

"HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
May 14th, 1864.

"*General Order No* 41.

"I. The General commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the army the series of successes that by the favor of God have been achieved by our armies.

"II. A part of the enemy's forces threatening the Valley of Virginia has been routed by Gen. Imboden and driven back to the Potomac, with the loss of their train and a number of prisoners.

"III. Another body of the enemy, under General Averill, penetrated to the Va. and Tenn. railroad at Dublin Depot. A portion of this force has been dispersed by Gens. Morgan and W. E. Jones, who are in pursuit of the remainder.

"IV. The army of Gen. Banks has sustained a severe defeat in Western Louisiana by the forces of Gen. Kirby Smith, and returned to Alexandria, losing several thousand prisoners, thirty-five pieces of artillery, and a large number of wagons, whilst some of the most formidable gunboats that accompanied the expedition were destroyed to save them from capture.

"V. The expedition of Gen. Steel into Western Arkansas has ended in a complete disaster, Northern journals, of the 10th inst. announced his surrender, with an army of nine thousand men, to Gen. Price.

"VI. The cavalry force sent by Gen. Grant to attack Richmond has been repulsed, and retired towards the Peninsula.

"Every demonstration of the enemy South of James river, up to this time, has been repulsed.

"VII. The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far checked the advance of the principal army of the enemy and inflicted upon it heavy loss. The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle.

Encouraged by the success that has been vouchsafed to us, and stimulated by the great interest to depend upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all, until by the assistance of a just and merciful God the enemy shall be driven back, and peace secured to our country.

"Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they have died in vain.

"It is in your power, under God, to defeat the last great effort of the enemy, establish the independence of your native land, and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen, and the admiration of mankind.

[Signed,] R. E. LEE, General."

We also captured the enemy's hospitals at Yellow Chapel Church, on Sunday, near the plank road, containing some seven or eight hundred of their wounded, and some six or seven of our wounded who had neither food nor drink for four days. This is well avouched.

Nothing was done to-day until about four o'clock, when there was some cannonading lasting for an hour, and just before sunrise there was cavalry fighting near Smith's Mill on the Telegraph road lasting for about an hour.

Grant's new move indicates, in my judgment, no purpose to fall back, but rather to get nearer the railroad, in order to have less wagon transportation As usual on the line of their march, houses have been burnt, property stolen, good people turned out houseless and homeless; but this has not been all in vain, the avenging Nemesis slept not, but arising in full strength has dealt the enemy a blow, from which the universal Yankee nation will never recover.

There has been unusual activity in every department during this campaign, and it affords me real pleasure to say that the Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments have done all that could be done to promote the efficiency of the army and take care of the unfortunate wounded.

On the Sunday evening after the Wilderness fights, Grant supposing Fredericksburg to be really in his possession, though not garrisoned by his troops, directed his wounded to go thither, or so many as could walk. About two hundred had gotten there, when Mayor Slaughter organized a force of boys and old men and brought them out to our lines. It is needless to say that Mayor S. is now placarded as a "noted guerrilla," and a price set upon him.

All the accounts received from the Yankee lines confirm the estimate of the Yankee loss at 50,000, and it is not improbable that it will reach 60,000.—Fifteen thousand is the estimate of our entire loss. Of this number one third will be able to report for duty in thirty days.

The greatest drawback to us is the fact that the roads are deep in mud, and this acts as no small annoyance.

This is the *fifteenth day* our men have been marching, fighting, and lying in line of battle, but their spirits have never flagged, and they are as resolute and hopeful as when they first met the enemy.

X.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864. [No. 25.

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51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hodson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gaillott Lake,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Puls,
59	Den B Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliff,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo C Gaston,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence McAllen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Norcum,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Warton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexand r MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major Jame. J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewe l's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 65st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 3 4th, 49th and 58th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 2d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 23th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 20, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper,	1 month,	$ 3 00
" "	3 months,	8 00
" "	6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months,	3 00
" "	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

GOV. VANCE

Will address the people of JOHNSTON COUNTY, at SMITHFIELD, on Monday next, the 23d instant.

On Tuesday, the 24th, he will address the people of ORANGE COUNTY, at HILLSBORO'.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?" Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, 20th, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20, 1861.*

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * * —*Progress, February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

It is well known that the Conservatives of the Legislature now in session have a very large majority in each House. It is equally well known that Mr. HOLDEN has not a dozen supporters in both Houses. The Destructives have a larger number than his would be Excellency. Mr. HOLDEN says he is opposed to caucuses, although heretofore a caucus man. Now has it occurred to any body that the above facts reveal the secret of Mr. HOLDEN's opposition to caucuses? Supposing him to have a majority of friends in the General Assembly, is there any one green enough to think he would be opposed to his friends holding a caucus and endorsing him as the Conservative candidate in preference to Gov. VANCE? Such a verdant cannot be found. If Mr. HOLDEN's friends were in the majority he would be sure to have a caucus and to have himself endorsed, and the *Standard* would appear in flaming capitals, that Governor VANCE had been repudiated by the Conservative Legislature. But the case is different. Gov. VANCE is endorsed—and Mr. HOLDEN is opposed to caucuses and conventions! And yet Governor VANCE's friends will hold no caucuses—they see no necessity for any. What they do will be done openly and above board. Will Mr. HOLDEN's friends do the same?

The Destructive supporters of Vance want to withdraw Holden because they know the people mean to elect him, and rather than have their pet, Vance, beaten, they would withdraw both, hoping Vance would be made Senator while Holden would be left out in the cold. The true Conservatives, who know they have the power at the ballot box, will not consent to any such selling out. We mean to run through and we mean to beat them.—*Progress.*

As regards the "*Destructive* supporters" of Gov. VANCE, we know nothing. But we do not believe that any *sincere* friend of Gov. VANCE desires him to withdraw, or would consent for him to withdraw; nor do we believe that any true friend of his made any proposition to Mr. HOLDEN to "compromise," as alleged by the *Progress* and Mr. HOLDEN in his address published in the *Standard* of yesterday. In fact, we do not believe that any proposition of this sort has been made by any one. We call upon the *Progress* and Mr. HOLDEN to tell the public *when* the proposition for a "compromise" was made, and *by whom.* We are authorized by Gov. VANCE to say that there is not a particle of truth in the allegation, so far as he is concerned—that he has made no proposition of the kind and has authorized no person to make one.

This whole matter about a "compromise" has grown out of the anxiety of Mr. HOLDEN's own friends, who now see very clearly that he is destined to meet with a signal defeat in August, and are anxious to get him out of the difficulty in which he has involved himself. *They* are willing and anxious to compromise, and many of them have so expressed themselves. This Mr. HOLDEN knows, and in order to break the force and effect of it, he and his organ, the *Progress*, simultaneously make the assertion that Gov. VANCE desires to "compromise!"

☞ Mr. HOLDEN says he is "opposed to caucuses and conventions" This is surpassingly rich. The father of caucuses and conventions is now opposed to them—disowns his own offspring. Wherefore this sudden dislike to conventions? It has not been more than a month or so ago, when Mr. HOLDEN was urging his friends throughout the State to hold conventions and nominate candidates for the Legislature. The reason of Mr. HOLDENS's sudden dislike to conventions is owing to the fact, that he is afraid to trust his own friends, who see plainly that he is cutting his own throat, and would dissuade him from perpetrating such a rash act. They feel bound to support Mr. HOLDEN, if he persists in running, but they would prefer his withdrawing, and thus preserve the unity and harmony of the Conservative party. But Mr. HOLDEN's motto is, *rule or ruin.* We consider one thing certain—that he will *ruin* himself, but we do not think he will either rule or ruin the Conservative party.

A Historiaal Catechism.

Who voted for Messrs. BRECKENRIDGE and LANE, the candidates of the Disunionists, Destructives, and War men?

Ans.—WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of the "Rolly Click."

Who voted for Messrs. BELL and EVERETT, the candidates of the Unionists, Conservatives, and Peace men?

Ans.—ZEBULON B. VANCE, a lifelong Conservative.

☞ The *Progress* bores its readers with a long editorial, intended to excite somebody's sympathies. We tried to cry very hard ourself, but having no onions at hand, we did not succeed. Mr. HOLDEN bored for tears too in his address to the brethren. We suppose they will well up after a while. Why don't Mr. HOLDEN tell his friends in plain English to raise the cry of persecution?

☞ We are authorized by Gov. VANCE to state that the substance of the interview between himself and the editor of the *Progress*, incorrectly given in that paper of yesterday, was, that he desired the editor to take sides, either for him or against him—that he knew he was for HOLDEN, but he wanted him to show his hand.

☞ We have received the "Register of North Carolina Troops," issued from the Adjutant General's office of this State. It contains the names and rank and date of commission of all the officers belonging to the North Carolina Troops. The pamphlet is neatly printed and will be very useful for reference.

A TRUSTY SENTINEL.—Some of the officers of Philips' Georgia Legion, in camp near Fredericksburg, Va. the other night, went on a "grand round" expedition. Many of the new recruits surrendered their guns and sabres to the party, but the warworn veterans on duty that night were not found napping, and promptly refused, in every instance, to give up their arms when they were demanded. One of them, when asked by the Major to let him have his carbine a moment, said: "You must call again, sir; I never loan my gun when on duty, but have often loaned the ammunition." That fellow can be trusted as a guard to the commissary stores even in these times of short rations.

The amount of Confederate taxes collected in Georgia, aecording to the statement of the Collector, up to the first day of April was $21,030,730,48.

For the Conservative.

"PRETTY IS THAT PRETTY DOES."

That is what my mother used to teach me, and I believe that she taught me the truth. But Mr. Holden is not pretty, for his doings are not pretty.—Sometime ago, about the time that he stopped the regular issue of the *Standard*, Mr. Holden published (in language which, there is reason to suppose, he furnished) a story about a minister refusing aid to a needy soldier's family. According to Mr. Holden and his spy, a soldier's wife came to this clergyman, (who was surrounded with an abundance of comforts,) and asked for food as a gift. Her various requests were denied, and at last she was told to go and beg molasses from a neighbor who, besides being poor, had his sons in the army, where the clergyman's own four sons ought to be, especially as he was an active Destructive. Now, had Mr. Holden told this preacher's name, every one who knows him would have cried out, "the story is untrue, that man never acted in that way." The simple truth as to this matter, is, a woman calling herself a soldier's wife, went to this minister and offered to *buy* provisions. She was told, that, as the minister had to buy food for his own family, he had none to sell, but that a neighbor was selling molasses, from whom she could doubtless get her money's worth. Although this clergyman, whose praise is in all the churches, and who has never been anything but a Conservative, does not buy food to sell again, yet no one in distress ever begged him for bread that failed to get it, if he had it to give. As to the four sons not in the army, it is well known that two of them are physically unable to be there, that a third was one of the lamented Fisher's earliest and most trusted Captains, and that the fourth has a better reason for being out of the army than Mr. Holden's son has.

This writing out and publishing such a story, about such a man, on such testimony, is an ugly deed on Mr. Holden's part. The clergyman thus slandered subscribed for the *Standard* soon after it appeared to advocate truly Conservative principles. But when its editor showed that his motto was still "*rule or ruin*," the paper was stopped. How much was the spirit of revenge gratified by giving form and currency to this dish of female gossip? Give to such a spirit scope and opportunity, and what character in North Carolina will be secure from defamation?

Q.

A LIST OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND.

SATURDAY, MAY 7TH, 1864.

E Adams, co H, 27,
H G Adams, co H, 34,
A NAmtrey, co I, 46,
A Arnett, co C, 3,
L Bishop, co K, 47,
J R Bradshaw, co I, 46,
John Bird, co E 33,
W Brown, co A, 84,
R Brown, capt, co K, ?,
W J Barkley, co E, 46,
R S Brown, co E, 7,
J T Best, co A, 18,
J Barrat, co C, 55,
H A Barfer, co K, 33,
A Boluk, co H, 55,
J M Brown, co D, 1,
J C Baker, co E, 47,
A Barnett, co C, 16,
John Bing, co B, 48,
D Brown, co K, 48,
F Ball, co H, 48,
D G Blenter, co E, 15,
J M Byde, co D, 46,
J J Baker, co E, 47,
D A Conwal, co A, 46,
W D H Covington, co I, 38,
J Corl, co C, 18,
J Cutts, co K, 46,
W F Culbertson, co I, 38,
A Cross, co G, 48,
G Curtan, co E, 18,
L Carrine, co K, 55,
J W Champion, co C, 15,
J H Cameron, co H, 46,
D Dewitt, co G, 46,
C Deason, co F, 48,
V Dobbine, co B, 34,
L W Dent, capt, co I, 55,
W Duke, capt, co E, 46,
W Deter, co K, 46,
L Disber, co H, 48,
— Davis, co H, 46,
J H Doneton, co F, 28,
J S Durham, co G, 28,
J E Edwards, co E, 55,
J A Edwards, co I, 37,
F Fencan, co K, 7,
C M Farrow, co A, 3,
T J Flitwood, co F, 27,
W C Fisher, co K, 15,
W Farr, co B, 46,
F Ferguson, co H, 46,
B C Fields, co C, 27,
S H Filliss, co C, 27,
H B Griffin, co D, 37,
J H Griffin, co F, 48,
C A Geyer, co A, 22,
J Goll, co I, 18,
W H Green, co F, 1,
J W Garrisen, co K, 48,
J H Ginn, co K, 27,
T Garman, co F, 27,
J W Govalram, co C, 37,
J T Hunt, co I, 33,
J H Hull, co D, 1,
J D Hart, co G, 48,
S A Huffman, co A, 18,
F Harris, capt, co E, 48,
J B Honsin, co F, 48,
S Hitchcock, co K, 48,
R A Kerre, co E, 18,
M H Hoyle, co F, 34,
S L Hasond, co K, 55,
A A Henkibee, co F, 18,
F S Honkins, co K, 22,
N S Holland, co A, 33,
W H Higgins, co B, 55,
J R Hilton, co B, 26,
J Hand, co H, 38,
H Hicks, co G, 46,
W Harris, co G, 15,
D F Hillard, co B, 48,
J Higgins, co B, 55,
W Hitchcock, co D, 15,
C C Hesmans, co C, 46,
A L Jenkins, co E, 15,
J Johnson, co C, 26,
C Jeffreys, co E, 46,
J Jones, co E, 36,
F M Jordan, co F, 15,
G W Jones, co G, 48,
T Knott, co K, 55,
L B Kilpatrick, co A, 27,
A Lewis, co H, 18,
R D Long, capt, co K, 15,
W E Ledwell, co F, 46,
J B Lomax, co G, 48,
D J Livingston, co D, 46,
L N Mock, co F, 15,
D McLand, co B, 1,
W Masgron, co B, 27,
J W Malpass, co K, 3,
H Meddows, co E, 46,
B L Moss, co E, 46,
J Morrison, co C, 55,
J C Maynow, co E, 47,
J Malton, co G, 48,
W H Murphy, co F, 18,
A D McCay, co A, 48,
M Moore, co G, 15,
H Menniss, co G, 48,
R G Mumprin, co C, 15,
J T Money, co K, 55,
J A Medlin, co I, 47,
J T Munroe, co A, 46,
A Murray, co D, 47,
J A Mark, co F, 15,
P McLain, co H, 48,
A McDonald, co E, 46,
J A McBride, co D, 46,
C McLean, co D, 46,
W H Owens, co E, 3,
J A Oates, co H, 46,
W Pig, co E, 48,
N Phipps, co A, 26,
D C Paul, co G, 22,
E J Pepkin, co G, 48,
J W Pike, co A, 27,
W R Randell, co F, 16,
E G Rolhill, co K, 3,
W H Rose, co C, 27,
W Rodgers, co B, 46,
J D Rowell, co K, 46,
R Ransom, co I, 48,
Jeff Rue, co F, 1,
S Register, co B, 3,
A Sloat, co B, 46,
W Stine, co K, 7,
W C Straw, co E, 46,
F Striver, co E, 27,
B T Skinner, co F, 27,
G Sexton, co F, 15,
E Seaun, co A, 37,
D Shadrick, co E, 44,
A Sepome, co I, 46,
J S Siler, co G, 26,
R A Smyer, co K, 46,
D Smith, co M, 16,
B A Shorts, co K, 15,
N Skinner, co E, 27,
C M Smith, co E, 55,
S E Todd, co B, 53,
W Thompson, co K, 27,
W Thompson, co G, 27,
A Williamson, co I, 46,
M J Walters, co B, 15,
D H West, co C, 3,
L Whitener, co K, 46,
W L Wilkins, co G, 3,
W A Walker, co I, 22,
S E Watson, co A, 27,
T Whitted, co G, 27,
E Wilson, co H, 27,
J R Whisnont, co F, 18,
A D Webb, co F, 18,
S G Whitener, co K, 46,
W Wall, co G, 48,
J N Walter, co K, 55,
J H Wade, co C, 27,
H F Wilson, co H, 15,
H Whitaker, co K, 13,
J E Winchester, co I, 13,
J A Well, co D, 46,
J Young, co E, 22,
V Zackerial, co I, 46.

[Special dispatch to Chronicle and Sentinel.]

ADAIRSVILLE, 9 miles from CALHOUN, May 17.

On Sunday Stewart's division, with Maney's brigade on the extreme right, supported by Hindman and Stevenson, at four in the afternoon changed the enemy's left at Resaca.

The enemy's loss is heavy.

Stovall lost 270 killed and wounded.

On Saturday evening the enemy crossed the Oostanaula, three miles west of Calhoun, endeavoring to flank us.

They were driven back with great slaughter by Martin's cavalry and Jackson's brigade.

Sunday night he withdrew from Resaca to this side of the Oostanaula, burning the bridge.

On Monday evening Gist's and Stevens' brigades skirmished heavily one mile southwest of Calhoun

At sundown our line of battle was three miles this side or Calhoun.

The enemy this morning refused to advance further.

The enemy's loss is ten to our one.

J. K. Jackson's brigade suffered considerably.

Col. Capers, Lieut. Weems, of South Carolina, Gens. Walthall and Manigault, and Major Camp, of the 40th Georgia, were slightly wounded.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 20, 1864.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m. The Speaker in the chair.

Messrs. Hoke and Warren were appointed a committee on the restoration of the sessions of the supreme court.

Memorials were read from several counties, recommending certain persons to be appointed as magistrates.

Mr. Ellis presented a bill to prevent the obstruction of the stream of Big Swamp by fish traps.—Read the first time and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

A bill was presented by Mr. Young to amend the charter of the Western Plankroad company.

A resolution in favor of J. C. Griffith, sheriff of Caswell county, passed its second reading, and was referred to the committee on claims.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to restore the jurisdiction of the courts.

Also, a message from the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as refers to conscription.

Also, a message from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee in relation to the institution for the deaf, and dumb and the blind.

Also, a bill from the House exempting charitable institutions from taxation.

Also, a bill from the House authorizing the collection of taxes in Confederate notes below the denomination of five dollar bills, and the new issue, at par; and in notes of five to fifty dollars at one-third discount.

Also, from the House, a resolution justifying the acts of the public treasurer.

Also, from the House, a resolution directing the public treasurer to pay over to the sinking fund certain monies in his hands. Referred to the committee on finance.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the rules were suspended to take up the bill from the House in regard to the collection of taxes. The bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Simpson presented a recommendation for the appointment of certain persons as magistrates of Rockingham county. Agreed to.

Mr. Outlaw presented a recommendation for the appointment of certain persons as magistrates of Bertie county. Agreed to.

Mr. Patton offered a resolution exempting Alexander Smith, of Buncombe county, from taxation.—Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Ellis presented a bill authorizing the securities of the sheriff of Columbus county to collect taxes.

Mr. Ellis moved that when this Legislature adjourn on Saturday, that it adjourn to meet at ——— on Monday at 12 o'clock. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Ellis suggested that some place near the enemy's lines would be most suitable, as it would be a source of encouragement to the citizens of that section. And moreover, as the members have to pay $30 per day for board, he thought it but just that a more general distribution of the public money be made than the present arrangement admits of.

Mr. Adams, of Guilford, introduced a bill in relation to persons leaving the State or joining the armies of the public enemy during the continuation of the war, imposing heavy penalties in both cases.—Referred to the committee on judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sharpe introduced a bill changing the time of holding the Superior Court in some of the western counties. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, offered a resolution commendatory of the public course of Gov. Vance since he has been Governor of the State, which was laid on the table till to-morrow, at his own request.

Mr. Lindsey introduced a bill authorizing persons who had removed from the counties of their residence by reason of the presence of the public enemy, to vote for members of the Legislature in any county within their Congressional district. Referred to committee on judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Bagley, Mr. Lindsey was granted leave of absence till Monday morning.

Senate adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at ten o'clock.

The journal was read and approved.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Logan, from Queen Victoria, (a free woman of color), praying that she be allowed to enslave herself. [Her object was to marry a slave, which is contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided.]

Mr. Bryan introduced a petition from R. O. Ledbetter and others, of Rutherford county, asking authority to increase the rates of toll on Hickory Nut Turnpike.

Mr. Walser reported a resolution from a special committee, exempting State officers, civil and military, from conscription. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution requiring the appointment of a committee (weekly) to examine engrossed bills and certify their correctness to the House.—Adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Crawford, of thanks to Maj. Gen. Hoke, Brig. Gen. M. W. Ransom, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for the gallantry and heroism displayad by them in the capture of the town of Plymouth.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Shepherd, which was accepted by Mr. Crawford, tendering thanks also to Commander Cook of the Albemarle. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Horton, a resolution in relation to the listing and collection of taxes in Watauga county.

Mr. Walser, a resolution in favor of H. B. Deaver, tax collector of Madison county. Referred.

A resolution by Mr. Sherwood, in tructing an enquiry by the committee on education, concerning the propriety of increasing the compensation of chairmen of the boards of superintendents of common schools. Adopted.

Mr. Watson, a resolution to raise a joint select committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to peace propositions. Adopted.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

By Mr. Burgin, to amend the Ordinance of the Convention, allowing soldiers to vote. [This bill extends the privilege of the ordinance to salt commissioners and other employees, &c., of this State at Saltville, in Va., and to citizens of this State employed at the C. S. Armory at Columbia, S. C.]

By Mr. Long, a bill to authorize the justices of Caswell county to remove obstructions from Macon's creek in said county.

Mr. Burns, a bill to amend "an act in relation to the militia and a guard for home defence."

Mr. Dunn, a bill to incorporate St. John's Lodge, No. 96, A. Y. M., in Lenoir county.

A bill by Mr. Wilson, to legalize the judicial acts of a term of the county court informally held in the county of Madison.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to prohibit more effectually the distillation of spirituous liquors.

A bill to tax coupons on certain State bonds, being the special order, was amended, on motion of Mr. Shepherd, and passed its second and third readings.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate passed their second and third readings, to wit:

A bill concerning the mileage and per diem of the members of the General Assembly.

A resolution in favor of the sureties of W. T. J. Vann, sheriff of New Hanover county.

A resolution in favor of the justices of Onslow county was modified, on motion of Mr. Foy, by substituting one of a general character, authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish copies of the Revised Code to justices of the peace of any county not supplied heretofore. The resolution then passed its second and third readings.

A bill to incorporate Cross Creek manufacturing company, in the county of Cumberland, passed its second and third readings, also a bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, and a bill to incorporate the trustees of the "soldier's and orphan's" home, in the county of Forsythe.

A bill in favor of Alex. Hood, tax collector of Mecklenburg county, passed its second and third readings. Also a bill to incorporate Yanceyville female seminary.

A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville mill manufacturing company passed its second and third readings.

A bill authorizing four Justices of Carteret county to appoint a commissioner, and for other purposes, and a bill to incorporate the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, passed their second and third readings.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Person to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Wilmington.

Mr. Richardson, a bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coal Field railroad company.

Mr. Russ, of Bladen, a bill to exempt certain citizens of the State from taxation.

After a number of nominations of justices of the peace, the House adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

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May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES!
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH MAY, IN FRONT OF THE Store of Messrs. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers, I shall sell, to the highest bidder,
$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES,
One's, Two's and Three's.
The sale is by order of the County Court of Wake, and they will be sold in amounts to suit purchasers.
J. F. HUTCHIN'S,
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CREECH & LITCHFORD,
May 18. 23—td. Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES!
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$100 in Gold and Silver Coin. Sold for the same currency.
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RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.
Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.
Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.
I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.
EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.
☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.